3846 (4351) ಶ್ರೀ ಯೋಗೀಶ್ ಭಟ್ (ಮಂಗಳೂರು)

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ.ಮಂಜುನಾಥ (ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಚಿವರು) ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸುವವರು.

ಅ. ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟು; ಅವು ಯಾವುವು;

ಆ. ಈ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಯಾವುವು;

ಇ. ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹಾರ ಮಾಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಕ್ರಮಗಳೇನು;

ಈ. ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚೈತನ್ಯ ತುಂಬಲು ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ಆಯೋಗ ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿದೆಯೇ;

ಉ. ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ಆಯೋಗದ ಕಾರ್ಯವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ ಏನು;

ಊ. ಡಾ॥ ನವನೀತ ರಾವ್ ಆಯೋಗ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ವರದಿಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಂಶಗಳೇನು (ವರದಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿ ನೀಡುವುದು);

ಋ. ವರದಿಯಾಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಕ್ರಮಗಳೇನು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ.ಮಂಜುನಾಥ (ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಚಿವರು)

ಅ. ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳಿವೆ. ಅವು;

1. ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಮೈಸೂರು
2. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಧಾರವಾಡ
3. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
4. ಮಂಗಳೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು
5. ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗಾ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗಾ
6. ಕುವೆಂಪು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ
7. ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಹಂಪಿ
8. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಮೈಸೂರು
9. ವಿಶ್ವೇಶ್ವರಯ್ಯ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಬೆಳಗಾಂ
10. ಮಹಿಳಾ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಬಿಜಾಪುರ
11. ತುಮಕೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ತುಮಕೂರು

ಆ. ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳು ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ.

1. ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯ ಕೊರತೆ

2. ಹಣಕಾಸು ಮುಗ್ಗಟ್ಟು

ಇ. ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳು ಆಯಾ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲಾಗುವ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಆಯವ್ಯಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಅನುದಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಅನುದಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.
ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮಿತವ್ಯಯ ಆದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಸಡಿಲಿಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಬೋಧಕ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ತುಂಬಲು ಸಹ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬ್ಯಾಕ್‌ಲಾಗ್ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ತುಂಬಲು ನಿಯಮಾನುಸಾರ ಕ್ರಮ ಜರುಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳ ಕ್ಯಾಂಪಸ್ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಧೀನಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ. ಹೌದು

ಉ. ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಊ. ವರದಿಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಬಂಧ–1 ದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಋ. ಸದರಿ ವರದಿಯ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ, 2000ವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 13.10.2001 ರಿಂದ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ.

ಅನುಬಂಧ–1

CHAPTER XV

a) SUMMARY RECOMMENDATIONS

S.No Recommendations

Authorities of the University

The Commission recommends:

1 (a) That instead of having the Senate and the Academic Counil, only one body named as Academic Senate may be introduced which will have the combined functions of the existing Senate and the Academic Council

(b) That the total strength of the Academic Senate should be anywhere between 50 to 80 members to have meaningful

interaction and deliberations of all academic and administrative issues.

(c) That the Academic Senate should meet twice during the academic year.

2. (a) That the Syndicate of University be abolished and reconstituted and renamed as the Executive Council of the University.

(b) That the total strength of the Executive Council shall be about 15. The Executive Council should meet at least 10 times during the year and the duration between the two meeting should not be more than 6 weeks.

3. That the University may have a Standing Committee of the Academic Senate which can deliberate the academic matters coming from the faculties and make recommendations to the Academic Senate. The Standing Committee shall meet as frequently as needed.

4. That each University should have Planning and Monitoring Board which shall meet at least once a year to plan and monitor the academic activities.

5. that there shall be a Finance Committee to manage the finances of the University. All financial matters and the preparation of the annual budget should be taken up by the Finance Committee and place with their recommendations to the Executive Council for its approval.

6. That each University should make a statute for instituting an Inter-disciplinary Studies Board, which shall take care of all inter-disciplinary teaching and research programmers of the University.

7. That a University-Industry Consultative Board be constituted for meaningful interaction between various departments of the University and industries for conducting training, consultancy and research programmers.

8. That the University may constitute an Academic Audit Cell to inspect and monitor the affiliated colleges of the University for overseeing the physical and academic inputs provided by the colleges and also monitor the academic schedule, teaching and fair conduct of examinations.

9. That the University may constitute a Students Welfare Council which should look into the facilities, amenities and welfare to be provided to the students.
10. That the University may constitute an Autonomous Colleges Council for monitoring and maintaining the standards of the affiliated colleges which are given the autonomous status.
11. That the University may constitute an Affiliated Colleges Council which shall meet twice a year, once in the beginning of the Academic year and second two months before the end of the year to discuss various administrative and academic problems pertaining to the affiliated colleges. Fixation of the academic calendar and advising the University for fixing the dates of the examinations, to have closer liaison and interaction between the affiliated colleges and the University.
12. That the University may constitute a Grievances Redressal Cell, to look into the Grievances and for speedy redressal of the problems of a) students b) supporting staff c) teachers, separately at the level of the departments, college and the University.
13. That the University may constitute a Research Council, for monitoring and coordinating the research activity within the University Departments.
14. That the University may constitute a College Development Council which should coordinate the developmental activities of the Colleges. The College Development Council may keep the colleges informed about the schemes available with the University Grants Commission for funding and help them to prepare various development proposals to be forwarded through the University.
15. That any College seeking affiliation to an University, should apply for affiliation to the University within the time-limit fixed by the ordinances for making committee and making sure of physical and academic inputs and conditions stipulated by the university are fulfilled, may give a Feasibility Report to the College. The Management with the Feasibility Report form the University, should approach the State Government for giving permission to establish the college. With the permission of the State Government, the

College should approach, the university again for giving affiliation, which the University shall give after completing the formality. (This procedure will avoid many of the litigations which some of the private college and universities are facing today in the State of Karnataka).

16. That statutes be made, amended or replaced by the Executive Council. Every statute passed by the Executive Council shall be submitted to the Chancellor who may give his assent within the time limit specified. (In the case of statues within any financial commitment, the statute need not be sent to Government for approval). However, a statute which involves financial commitment on the part of the Government, has to go to the Chancellor, with the approval of the State Government, for assent. No statute passed by the Executive Council shall be valid or shall come into force until assented by the Chancellor.
17. That ordinances be made by the Executive Council. If making ordinances, the Executive Council shall consult the Academic Senate when such ordinances pertain to the academic matters. All ordinances made by the Executive Council shall take effect form such date as it may direct. Every ordinance so made shall be submitted, as soon as may be. After it is made to the Chancellor.
18. That the Academic Senate shall have the power to make Regulations. All regulations shall come into effect from such date as the Academic Senate may direct.

The commission recommends:

19. That the post of Pro-Chancellor in the Karnataka State Universities may be abolished.
20. That the Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Chancellor from out of a panel of not less than three persons recommended by a Committee consisting of three persons of whom one shall be nominated by the Chancellor, one by the University Executive Council and one from the Academic Senate. No person nominated as a Member of the Committee shall be connected with the State Government the University or any college or institutions affiliated to the University. The

Chancellor shall appoint one of the three members to be the Chairman of the Committee.

21. That the post of Pro-Vice-Chancellor be created to look after all academic administration of the University and the colleges viz., the admissions, the teaching schedules, examinations, affiliation of colleges and maintenance of standards in all instructions under the University. Large Universities with large number of Departments shall have the post of Pro-Vice-Chancellor. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Executive Council from among a panel of three Senior Professors recommended by the Vice-Chancellor out of which one person shall be approved by the Executive Committee. The post of Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall be co-Chancellor shall be co-terminus with the term of the Vice-Chancellor. The terms of service, conditions of appointment and emoluments shall be as determined by the Executive Council.
22. That the Registrar be appointed by the Executive Council from a panel of names of Professors submitted by the Vice-Chancellor, for a period of three years. He can be eligible for a further period of one more term only. The term of Registrar be co-terminus with the term of the Vice-Chancellor. Alternately, if necessary an experienced civil servant from the State Government may be taken on Deputation as the Registrar.
23. That the post of Registrar (Academic) be created to assist the Pro Vice-Chancellor in the academic administration and relieving the Registrar from part of his administrative burden.

Curriculum Development

The Commission recommends:

24. That each University should have a Curriculum Development Council, to review, update and bring relevance in the curriculum from time to time. Each Department should review and update the Syllabus at least once in every three years.

25 (a) That at the under-graduate level, the rigidity in offering courses (combination of subjects) be avoided and flexibility

introduced by allowing the students to take courses depending on their aptitude or interest.

(b) That value education be included as an integral part of the curriculum at all stages (under-graduate and postgraduate) in all faculties.

(c) That each course offered be evaluated annually. This can be done by the Boards of Studies of each Department and corrective measures be taken to improve and update the curriculum as per the needs.

26. That a committee of experts for restructuring and updating science curriculum at U.G and P.G levels be constituted.

27. That while at all levels, Kannada be introduced as medium of instruction, English be given due importance at U.G and P.G levels as it is the language of international communication and a very useful and powerful medium for library and self study. In the case of professional and semi-professional courses like law, education, business management and computers, English should be the medium of instruction at all levels. In the case of post-graduate courses in Science (M.Sc.) and in select Social Science Courses, English should be retained as medium of instruction as these students will have the market for jobs not only in the State but nationally and internationally.

28 (a) That the State Level Common Entrance Test for admission to post-graduate course, M.A., M.Sc. and M.Com. shall be conducted. Post-graduate admissions be made strictly according to the merit in the State Level Common Entrance Test, subject to the statutory reservations for B.C., S.C. and S.T candidates.

(b) that the existing State Level Common Entrance Tests be conducted by the State Council of Higher Education, till such time an Institute of Karnataka State Testing Centre is constituted and established.

29. That the Universities may introduce the Semester System at all levels (PG and UG) for conventional and professional courses and continuous evaluation along with the year-end examination for the students. To make the system function properly, first the Semester System be established and

subsequently, continuous evaluation with year-end examination be introduced.

30. That the University may establish an Examination Grievances Redressal Cell in the examination branch to examine and speedily dispose of genuine cases including revaluation cases.
31. That each college/Department shall have its own examination cell which will coordinate all the examination activities right from the conduct of examinations to declaration of results and issue of certificates by the Universities.
32. That teachers at all levels in the college and the universities be evaluated. This can be done by adopting institutional evaluation and Extemal evaluation procedure.
33. That Karnataka Government may establish a State Accreditation and Assessment Council for Higher Education. This Council should accredit various Institutions, Colleges, Departments and Universities in the State once in every five years.
34. That Departments of Science, Engineering and Technology in the Universities may establish close liaison and interaction with Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology for carrying out applied research programmes in universities and colleges in identified areas to be specially suitable for the application of Science and technology in the rural areas of the State of Karnataka.
35. That the Kannada University at Hump may undertake publication of text books and reference books in Kannada for the benefit of the under-graduate and post-graduate students in all subjects, on priority basis. The University may also undertake translation of text books into Kannada as the lack of text books has been a great handicap to the students studying with Kannada medium.
36. (a) That the University/College may start Teacher Advisor System, in which each teacher advisor be assigned 8-10 students belonging to different disciplines. Such students may see their advisor for any problems they have to sort out, (either academic or administrative). The Teacher Advisor

may help the student guiding him properly to approach the authority which can provide redressal of the problem.

(b) That each College may establish a Student Counseling Centre head I by a professionally trained psychological counselor who can help the student overcome his problems of adjustment and improve his potential through Developmental Counseling.

(c) That each University should establish the system of 'Educational and Vocational Choice Guidance' for the benefit of the students.

Autonomy and Accountability

The Commission recommends:

37. That select colleges with good and reputation be given Autonomy as per the U.G.C guidelines and by 2001 A.D., 80% of the existing colleges be granted autonomy by following the prescribed procedures.
38. That the Autonomous Colleges should admit in the undergraduate level students from the common entrance test after + 2 stage as per the merit and statutory reservations.
39. That the Colleges which are in existence for more than five years and fulfill the required conditions be given permanent affiliation by following the prescribed procedures, to enable them to get grants from University Grants Commission.
40. That selected University Departments and research centres be granted autonomy as per the guidelines of the University Grants Commission. Similarly, such of those research centres which are established in the university through various funding agencies and have to operate under specific constraints and time-frame, be granted autonomy to enable achieve their objectives.
41. That the Autonomous Colleges Council shall monitor and review the functioning of the autonomous colleges frequently and suggest ways and means to improve the quality of higher education.
42. That the University and State Government shall try to grant autonomy straightway to those new colleges which are going to be started in future, which will have stipulated better

facilities and ability as recommended by the Committee constituted for this purpose.

University-Industry-Community Interface

The Commission recommends:

43. (a) That the University Department and Industry should establish a dynamic interaction for training consultancy and research programmes of mutual interest.

(b) That there shall be an exchange of research publications/reports, journals and books for reference between the two organizations, and frequently seminars on topics of mutual interest be organized jointly.

(c) That University may nominate scientists from the industry as experts on the Board of Studies and Faculties.

(d) That the Industries should generously contribute to the University Departments for research and development activities, for mutual benefit.

44. That a statutory provision be made for making distinguished scientists from Industries who interact with the Universities, Adjunct Professors. This will not have any financial commitment on the part of the University.

45. (a) That the Universities may take up literacy programmes to be spread in rural areas. University/Colleges may adopt slums or villages under N.S.S programmes and work for improving the quality of life of the villagers.

(b) That the Universities and Colleges should adopt select slums and villages for removal of illiteracy and spread awareness programmers on public health, cleanliness, nutrition, environment etc. for improving their quality of life.

Financial Management

The Commission recommends:

46 (a) That the State Government should fix the Block grants for the Universities once in every three years in view of the enormous escalation in prices of consumables, books, joumals, equipment, glassware etc.

(b) That the Block grant be released to the Universities in four quarterly instalments, instead of monthly instalments, for proper utilisation of the grants.

(c) at in view of the cost escalation, ten percent increase be made annually in the Block Grants to the Universities.

47. That the State Government should request the Central Government For giving 100% assistance by the U.G.C to the State Universities for salary revision as well as for specific items of developmental activities, as education is a concurrent subject.
48. That the Universities should take utmost acre for appropriate utilisation of resources. They should computerise and professionally manage, to have optimum utilisation of the funds. The Government should issue instructions to the Universities not to prepare deficit budgets.
49. That the efforts be made and measures be taken to mobilize additional resources. The tuition fee structure should be rationalised and a fee structure be adopted in such a way as to bear some reasonable relationship between what a student pays and what is spent on his education.
50. That the Government should appoint a Committee, for fixing the fee structure for various courses and types of colleges, by involving the Chairman, State Council of Higher Education, the Vice-Chancellors, Government's representatives and the representatives of the Managements of the Colleges. They should fix norms and review the fee structure once in every three years.
51. That the financial assistance be made available, either from public funds or from the Banks, in the form of loan to all the meritorious students as well as to the students from the weaker sections of the society who would otherwise be deprived of higher education due to income constraints. Such assistance should be provided by students entering into a contract to repay the loan without interest after they start earning.
52. That efforts be made by the institutions to raise resources from industries, banks and other business houses by introducing courses of studies and training programmes that are relevant to their needs for increasing productivity. The recent decision of the Government of India granting 125

percent tax exemption for such donations to universities will be very much helpful.

53. That every University should establish an Alumni Association and get as many enlisted as possible. The Association be used for mobilising resources for the university. The recent Government of India tax incentives in this regard will be helpful.
54. That the State Government may levy 'Higher Education Cess' on industries, institutions and business houses (in the jurisdictional areas of the universities) which are using educated manpower. This cess be used to augment additional resources for higher education.
55. That the University teachers should approach various federal funding agencies with small, medium and major research and development projects for approval. This will be helpful in building up some of the facilities in the departments for doing further research.

Reorganisation of Universities

The Commission recommends:

56. That the Bangalore University which has about 250 colleges be converted into a unitary university functioning from the new campus.
57. That the Mysore University shall be made a Federal University.
58. That a new University which shall be only an affiliating university be established for taking care of the colleges of the present Bangalore University jurisdictional area and the remaining colleges of Mysore University.
59. That the Central Government should be approached to take over one of the Universities, Mysore or Bangalore as a Central University.
60. That keeping in view the enormous pressure on Higher Education, a Karnataka State Open University be established by the State.
61. That in view of the large number of medical, dental, pharmacy and nursing colleges in the State of Karnataka, the Karnataka University of Health and Medical Sciences be established which can affiliate all the medical, dental,

pharmacy, Ayurvedic, homeopathy, Unani and nursing colleges in the State.

62. That in view of the large number of Engineering Colleges in the State of Karnataka, the Karnataka Technological University be established which can maintain standards and take care of the Technical Education in the State.
63. That after reviewing the existing technical institutions and the Engineering Colleges in the State of Karnataka the Commission is of the view that should be a moratoriurn for starting new Engineering Colleges in the State. However as there are a number of polytechnics in the State, the Commission recommends that wherever necessary, the existing Polytechnics be upgraded to degree colleges which can impart training in skill oriented and specialized subjects in applied technologies instead of the existing traditional engineering courses, as and when there is demand.
64. That in the opinion of the Commission Bangalore has agro claimatic condition and potential to develop horticulture and floriculture which can open up on an international scale. In view of the conditions and facilities available in the state, the commission recommends the establishment of a Horticulture University in the state.
65. That the Distance Education (External Examinations) may be continued in the universities for the benefit of those, who for various reasons, are not in a position to take advantage of regular formal courses, particularly the teacher candidates who improve their qualifications, in the light of heavy pressure on such admissions.

State Institutes

The Commission recommends:

66. That the Karnataka State Council of Higher Education be established as recommended by the National Policy on Education-1986, for co-ordinating

and monitoring Higher Education in the State of co-ordinating and monitoring Higher Education in the State of Karnataka.

67. That the Karnataka State Testing Centre (KSTC) be established for conducting the State Common Entrance Examinations at all levels of Higher Education and that:

(a) KSTC may conduct State Level Common Entrance Examination for admission to all professional undergraduate and postgraduate courses like Engineering, Chemical Technology, Medical, Dental, Pharmacy, Nursing, Agriculture Sciences, Veterinary Sciences etc.

(b) KSTC may conduct State Level Common Entrance Examination for admission to Post-graduate courses, like M.A., M.Sc., M.Com., M.B.A., M.C.A. etc. in various universities and P.G. Centres.

(c) KSTC may conduct a State Level Examination to all the + 2 passed candidates to enable various agencies and institutions to select candidates as per their merit in the Test either for admission into polytechnics or for institute of higher education.

68. That the State should conduct 'The Eligibility Test for appointment of Lecturers' and also for admission to M.Phil and Ph.D., in all the subjects, as per the guidelines of the U.G.C. This test test shall be accredited by the U.G.C. Karnataka State Testing Centre should conduct this test.

69. That the Karnataka State may constitute, by an Act of Legislature, the Karnataka State Educational Tribunal to handle all legal cases regarding admissions, examinations, affiliation of colleges, service conditions etc. for speedy disposal to enable the educational institutions to function normally without disruption and loss of time.

70. That the State Government may give the University Campus Security Force police powers to handle security and law and order problems on the campuses.

71. That the state should establish the State Institute of Educational Management for imparting managerial skills to the concemed for managing educational institutions.

72. That the State Government should pursue with the Centre for the early establishment of National Council of Higher Education which shall be the apex body for Higher Education in the country. Once that is established, the State Council can coordinate with the Nation Council for improving the quality of higher education in the country.

73. That till the establishment of the following authorities. Namely:

i) Karnataka State Accreditation and Assessment Council:

ii) Karnataka State Testing Centre; and

iii) Karnataka State Institute of Educational Management, to meet and assess the over increasing demand for higher education, Karnataka State Council of Higher Education should take up the responsibility of carrying out the functions of the above authorities.

Optima Utilisation of Facilities

The Commission recommends:

74. That each university should establish a 'Central Instrumentation Centre' where expensive and sophisticated equipment is kept for use of students research scholars and teachers, for sharing and optimum utilisation.

75. That optimum utilisation of the library books and joumals be made by adopting modern technologies such as use of the computers to enable each department to be within the reach of the latest information available.

76. That for optimum utilisation of computers within the University PCs/XTs and PCs/ATs with Nodal Centres and a Central facility with mini or mainframe with 64 bit processor with 100 to 200 MIPs Capacity be provided in the University. The Central facility can be connected to all Nodal Centres and also linked to major networks in the country.

77. (a) That the availability of play fields be made a pre-condition for affiliation of colleges in the case of new colleges.

(b) That in the case of existing college without play fields facilities, they may utilize the play fields from a nearby college on payment basis on allotted days and timings for their students to utilize Sports fees collected may be utilised for this purpose.

(c) That the Karnataka State Sports Authority and the State Government may provide play fields in different localities where a number of college students. On payment basis can utilise the fields, in turns to improve their potential.

(d) That each university should ensure that students in colleges are provided with the athletics, sports and games facilities. This should be treated as one of the important pre-conditions for giving affiliation to the college.

(e) That the Vice-Chancellor and the Chairman, Karnataka State Sports Authority should constitute committees and mechanisms to oversee that all colleges are provided with the sports facilities and that the boys and girls develop their potential.

78. That the Universities and colleges should play a major role in Adult Literacy Programmes. A major part of the N.S.S activity may be utilised for this purpose.

79. That universities and colleges should start Fine Arts Club, Film Club, Photography Club, Performing Arts Clubs (Drama, Dance, Music) etc., to provide opportunity for interested students to develop their skills and use gainfully their leisure time.

Code of Conduct and Service Rules

The Commission recommends:

80. (a) That statutes be made by the University for the following: Code of Conduct for students of the University, to be got signed by them as accepted at the time of admission.

(b) University Service (Discipline and Appeal) Rules for the employees (teaching and non-teaching staff separately) of the University.

(c) a professional code of ethics on the lines of the code of ethics for Doctors. This code should also include clauses pertaining to commitment of teachers to (i) the dignity of the profession to be maintained (ii) excellence in work and (iii) co-operative Endeavour to raise the morale of the teaching profession and (iv) welfare of the community and the nation at large.